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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION, MAINTENANCE, IMPROVEMENT AND UTILIZATION OF THE GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

Fifteenth general report on the implementation of the generalized system of preferences

Report by the UNCTAD secretariat

GE.92-50483/4354B

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INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

1. This report on the implementation of the generalized system of preferences (GSP) has been prepared to assist the Special Committee on Preferences in its fifteenth periodic review of the operation and effects of the system.

2. Chapter I highlights the changes and improvements that have taken place in the various schemes since the last review of the GSP (TD/B/C.5/134). The EEC GSP scheme for 1991, with the exception of a few technical changes and an increase of the amounts in ECUS of sensitive industrial products, will be applied mutadis mutandis from 1 January 1992 to 31 December 1992. 1/ Yugoslavia has been excluded from the beneficiary lists under the schemes of the EEC and Norway. The Czech and Slovak Federal Republic has been added to the beneficiary lists of Australia, Austria, Canada and the United States. Namibia became a beneficiary under the schemes of Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland and the United States. Finland and Switzerland added Albania to their beneficiary lists. The United States considered that Sudan did not meet the standards of workers' rights and therefore excluded that country from its scheme. Poland adjusted and modified its GSP scheme establishing, inter alia, a new list of GSP beneficiary countries. Hungary, as a contribution to the fulfilment of the objectives set forth in the Punta del Este declaration, revised its GSP scheme adding several industrial products and giving preferential duty-free treatment to tropical products already covered, or increasing the preferential tariff margins on them. Hungary also established a new list of beneficiaries. Since the USSR has ceased to exist, the question arises of the form in which the GSP scheme of the former Union will be applied in the future. Is the new CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States), which groups a large number of the countries that were part of the USSR, going to continue granting preferences? Will countries that used to be part of the former Union but are now independent and not members of the CIS become preference-giving countries?

3. Chapter II updates the trade effects of the system to cover the most recent period for which information is available. Total imports by OECD preference-giving countries in 1989, other than New Zealand, amounted to roughly $337 billion, of which 67 per cent or $226 billion, were MFN dutiable. However, of this amount only $109 billion or 48 per cent consisted of products actually covered by the schemes and $56.3 billion or 51.9 per cent of the covered imports actually received preferential treatment. GSP utilization rates varied from one scheme to another. However, under two major schemes, namely the EEC and the United States, these rates increased substantially from 1988 to 1989, due partly to the exclusion of imports from the Republic of Korea in the calculations in the case of the EEC and as a consequence to the graduation of the four Asian newly industrialized economies not figuring in the utilization rate calculation in the case of the United States. Examining average annual growth in preferential imports by OECD countries, the chapter indicates that increases in preferential imports are roughly three times as high as those of imports for all sources (after United States imports in 1988 are adjusted by excluding imports from the four graduated Asian beneficiaries mentioned above). These generally high GSP-related growth rates are a demonstration of the enhancement of beneficiary export supply capabilities through efforts to diversify exports towards

non-traditional products. These rates also partially reflect the more flexible administration of the United States scheme following the graduation of their previous major suppliers, and the fact that under the EEC scheme the Republic of Korea had been suspended and imports from that country had not been taken into account during the two years under consideration. Imports by OECD preference-giving countries from least developed countries amounted to $4.2 billion in 1989 of which 52.4 per cent, or $2.2 billion, were MFN dutiable, of which, in turn, 50.8 per cent or $1.1 billion consisted of products covered by the schemes. Imports which actually received preferential treatment were valued at only $709.1 million. The average annual increase in LDC exports under the GSP was more or less the same in the case of all beneficiaries. However, the growth rate of preferential imports from LDCs was smaller than that of all beneficiaries. This result is due, inter alia, to the threshold of origin requirements under the schemes which is too high for LDCs to meet, inadequate coverage of products of special export interest to them, lack of expertise among operators in the LDCs or simple ignorance of GSP.

4. At the request of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Report of the Intergovernmental Meeting on Policy Issues related to the Generalized System of Preferences, held in Bangkok, 28-30 January 1992, is made available to the nineteenth session of the Special Committee on Preferences as a background document in English only.

Chapter I

CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SYSTEM

A. Introduction

5. This chapter briefly summarizes the modifications in the GSP schemes since the eighteenth session of the Special Committee, held in May 1991. Details of such changes and improvements are based on official notifications to the UNCTAD secretariat by preference-giving countries and are presented according to the common elements of the GSP to which they pertain.

B. Beneficiaries

6. From 1 October 1991, Australia added the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and Namibia to its list of beneficiaries. From 1 May 1991, Austria added the Republic of Namibia to its list of beneficiaries and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic from 1 July 1991 as well as Albania from 1 January 1992 and Croatia and Slovenia from 1 March 1992. Canada added Namibia to its list of beneficiaries on 15 October 1991 and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic as from 13 December 1991. Canada withdrew Yugoslavia from its list of beneficiaries from 1 December 1991. Furthermore, the Canadian Government announced an undertaking to extend the General Preferential Tariff to the Russian Federation, Armenia, Ukraine and the Baltic States. In its scheme for 1992, 1/ the EEC added Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Albania, 2/ Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovnia, Macedonia and Montenegro to its list of beneficiaries, and Mongolia to its list of beneficiaries of MFA textile products. 3/ As from 1 January 1992 the Republic of Korea was re-established as a beneficiary under the EEC scheme. 4/ From 15 November 1991, the EEC withdrew Yugoslavia from its scheme's list of beneficiaries. 5/ From 1 November 1990, Finland added Albania, Aruba and Namibia to its list of beneficiaries. From 1 January 1991, Hungary added Cuba, the Korean DPR, Mongolia and Viet Nam to its list of beneficiaries. 6/ Yugoslavia was excluded from the Norwegian scheme from 22 November 1991 and, as from 1 January 1991, Norway added Namibia to its list of beneficiaries and Croatia and Slovenia as from 24 January 1992. In addition, from January 1992, import restrictions on textiles from Yugoslavia will be continued. Poland adjusted and modified its GSP scheme on 15 January 1991. Consequently, a new list of GSP receiving countries was established. 7/ It should be noted that only non-European developing countries and regions, where per capita gross domestic product does not exceed the corresponding indicator for Poland, are eligible and therefore, some former preference-receiving countries have been deleted from the scheme and are now granted MFN treatment. Under the Swedish scheme, Yugoslavia was excluded from 13 November 1991 and, as from 1 January 1992 Yugoslavia in respect of Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia, is included again. As of 1 January 1992, Switzerland added Albania to its list of beneficiaries. In addition, Switzerland extended to Bulgaria and Romania the same preferential treatment as applied to other beneficiaries for products for which these two countries received differential treatment or were excluded. On 6 February 1991, the United States added Namibia and reinstated Chile, Paraguay and the Central African Republic to the United States GSP programme. On 29 April 1991, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic was added to the United States GSP programme.

In addition, Bulgaria was added to the programme as a beneficiary developing country effective 21 December 1991 and Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were added effective 22 February 1992.

7. The United States annual review considered petitions to determine whether eight beneficiaries had met the United States GSP workers' rights criteria. It was determined that Benin, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Nepal had taken or were taking steps to accord their workers internationally recognized rights. Sudan was found not to have met this standard and had its GSP benefits suspended indefinitely. Reviews of the workers' rights practices of Bangladesh, El Salvador and Syrian Arab Repubic have been extended for one year. One United States firm asked that a review be conducted to determine whether Peru met its obligations to provide prompt, adequate and effective compensation for nationalized properties. This review is being continued for up to one year.

C. Product coverage

8. From 1 October 1991, Austria added 14 cotton clothing products (undergarments for men, of cotton, and outer garments for ladies of cotton) to its GSP scheme). 8/ As from 1 November 1990, Finland added some products classified under HS heading 06.03 to its scheme. 9/ In addition, the definition of tropical fruit (contained in chapters 8 and 20 of the Finnish GSP scheme) has been enlarged to include some new items. 10/ As from 1 January 1992, the Finnish GSP negative list has been shortened by 40 per cent.

9. During 1991, Hungary added some 101 industrial products, as defined in the Hungarian Tariff Heading, to its scheme. 11/

10. Within the framework of the Trade Enhancement Initiative (TEI) for Central and Eastern Europe, steps are being taken to assist these countries in exporting to the United States by holding GSP seminars to assist officials with filing GSP petitions and increasing their utilization of benefits. In this connection, an expedited review of GSP petitions submitted by the Central Europeans has been granted and the United States has agreed to review 92 requests to add products to the GSP list.

11. Under the scheme of the United States, 59 new items were designated for GSP duty-free treatment, effective 1 July 1991, as a result of the GSP product review. 12/ However, certain decisions were implemented on 1 May 1991. In response to a petition filed by United States industry, one product was removed from GSP eligibility 13/ effective 1 July 1991. In addition, upon a request from United States industry, one product was removed from India. 14/

D. Tariff cuts

12. The general margin of preferences under the Polish scheme has been reduced from 0.7 to 0.3 as from 15 January 1991. This means that the preferential tariff rates will be 30 per cent lower than the base MFN rates on imports of eligible goods when imported from beneficiary countries. As from 1 January 1989 Hungary granted preferential duty-free treatment to 21 tropical agricultural products and to 20 tropical industrial

products. 15/ These products were defined at the CCCN 6-digit level tariff line. In addition Hungary substantially increased the preferential margin on 27 tropical agricultural products and 17 tropical industrial products. 16/

E. Safeguards

13. Even though the EEC GSP scheme for 1991 is applied mutadis mutandis from 1 January 1992 until 31 December 1992, the preferential amounts expressed in ECUS for the products mentioned in Regulation (EEC) No. 3831/90 are increased by 5 per cent. In addition, the reference base to be considered when examining the situation underlying damage resulting from imports of products under the above-mentioned EEC regulation is further increased by 5 per cent. With effect from 1 January 1992 17/, the EEC, in support of the "drug war" and in the context of its GSP scheme, granted to the contracting parties of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua as well as to Panama) special preferential treatment consisting of duty-free treatment for a specified list of products in the agricultural sector. However, the special treatment is not applicable to the levying of any supplementary duties that may apply. In addition, the special treatment is not applicable to products covered by HS Chapter 3 (fish and crustaceans, molluscs) originating from Panama.

14. As from 1 January 1992, Finland has reserved the right to introduce graduation/differentiation measures during the next period of extension of its GSP scheme up to 2002.

15. Effective 1 July 1991, the United States made the following changes:

(a) The competitive need limits were waived for five products when imported from Malaysia, Poland and Yugoslavia, 18/ 19/ 29 products when imported from Mexico 20/ and one from the Philippines; 21/

(b) It was determined that four products were not subject to percentage competitive need limitations because no directly competitive articles were produced in the United States; 22/

(c) Seven beneficiary countries, 23/ 24/ previously excluded from receiving GSP duty-free treatment because of competitive need limits, were redesignated for GSP duty-free treatment on 27 products valued at $303 million or 35 per cent of the total amount of trade eligible for redesignation. The remaining 88 items, valued at $569 million, were graduated and were therefore not redesignated. It should be recalled that in 1990 imports restored to GSP eligibility amounted to $1.7 billion or 80 per cent of the total amount of trade eligible for redesignation.

(d) As a result of the de minimis provision, 25/ imports of 217 products valued at $402 million from individual beneficiaries are exempt from the percentage competitive need rule and are now eligible for preferences. Trade in 19 items with a value of $53 million was not granted a de minimis waiver.

16. Following the annual review, competitive need exclusions amounted to approximately $8.8 billion based on 1990 trade as compared to $7.7 billion affected by the statutory exclusions last year. Of this amount, $544 million consisted of trade in items where a beneficiary lost eligibility for the first time. 26/ Altogether 123 HTS items were excluded in respect to one or more beneficiaries. The affected beneficiary countries (ranked according to frequency of exclusion) were Mexico (67 items), Brazil (16 products), Israel (6 products), Malaysia, Thailand, Venezuela and Yugoslavia (4 products each), Dominican Republic (3 products), Argentina, Bahamas, Chile, Peru and Turkey (2 products each), Colombia, Guatemala, India, Indonesia and Philippines (one product each).

17. As announced by the President of the United States on 20 March 1990, decisions concerning 25 products of special interest to Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia were taken on 1 May 1991. This early implementation in favour of the above-mentioned Eastern and Central European beneficiaries made these products eligible for duty-free treatment from all beneficiaries as of 1 July 1991. 27/

18. "On 4 December 1991, President Bush signed the Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA), which authorizes the President to provide certain trade benefits to four Andean Nations - Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. The Act is intended to help the beneficiaries reduce the production and trafficking of illicit drugs by offering opportunities to expand trade in legitimate products." 28/ The United States requested the GATT to grant a waiver for 10 years from 4 December 1991, authorizing the United States to provide tariff preferences as indicated in the ATPA to the imports of eligible Andean Nations this provides almost the same benefits as the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act.

F. Rules of origin

19. In April 1991, the Australian Customs Service (ACS) introduced changes, consistent with broad-ranging moves toward electronic clearance of imports and exports, whereby importers are no longer required to submit to ACS a certificate or declaration of origin with every entry of goods claiming a preferential tariff. Where the entry documentation states that a preferential rate of duty applies, ACS now takes this to indicate that the owner of the goods possesses evidence to substantiate the claim. 29/ However, a certificate or declaration of origin is still important because it is incumbent on the owner of the goods to be in possession of documentary evidence from a suitably reliable source to substantiate requirements regarding the origin of the goods and therefore their entitlement to a preferential tariff. If, after importation, the ACS is not satisifed that the goods were entitled to preferences, the owner of the goods is liable to make up the duty not paid (i.e., pay the general rate) and could be liable to pay penalties which are considerable. However, penalties will not be imposed if the owner of the goods possesses a certificate or declaration from the overseas manufacturer stating that the goods meet the origin requirements. This should be sourced from a reliable party, i.e., a party that could reasonably be expected to possess the type of information relevant to such declaration (e.g. concerning labour and materials, input costs, factory overheads, etc.).

20. Under the Austrian scheme, the general exclusion of products of HS chapters 50 to 64 originating in Hong Kong from GSP tariff treatment remains unchanged and therefore the general exclusion of certificates of origin regarding these products remains unchanged.

G. Least developed countries (LDCs)

21. As from 1 March 1991, Austria added the Republic of Liberia to its list of LDCs. In addition, the former preference-receiving countries in the list of LDCs "Arab Republic of Yemen" and "Democratic People's Republic of Yemen" were replaced by "Republic of Yemen" as from 1 January 1991. As from 1 April 1992, Cambodia, the Solomon Islands, Zaire and Zambia were added to the list of LDCs under the Austrian scheme.

22. As from 1 January 1992, Finland has broadened the scope of its GSP scheme by granting duty-free entry to all imports from the LDCs with the exception of a few agricultural items and some ready-made garments. The tariffs applied to the latter are 50 per cent lower than the normal rate.

23. Under the Hungarian scheme, the list of LDCs includes all LDCs recognized by the United Nations General Assembly. According to the United Nations General Assembly's resolutions of 20 December 1991, the inclusion of four more countries - Cambodia, Solomon Islands, Zaire and Zambia - is now under way. The LDCs enjoy duty-free preferential treatment on all their export products imported by Hungary.

24. Norway added the Republic of Liberia to its list of LDCs in 1991 and, in 1992, Cambodia, Madagascar, Solomon Islands, Zaire and Zambia. Preferential treatment has therefore been granted to these countries for all products under HS chapters 1 to 97. When Poland adjusted and modified its GSP scheme as from 15 January 1991, the preferential zero rates of duty for commodities originating from the LDCs remained unchanged. Its list of LDC beneficiaries is now the same as that established by the United Nations before 20 December 1991. 30/ Sweden added Liberia to its list of LDCs as from 1 January 1992.

25. Kiribati, Mauritania, Mozambique, Tuvalu and Vanuatu were designated as least developed countries under the scheme of the United States, joining the 31 already on the list. Therefore the competitive need criteria no longer apply to them.

26. The United Nations General Assembly, on 20 December 1991, adopted resolution 46/206 by which four countries, namely, Cambodia, Solomon Islands, Zaire and Zambia, have been included in the list of least developed countries (LDCs). 31/ In addition Madagascar has been included in this list. These countries consequently became eligible to receive special treatment in favour of LDCs under the GSP schemes. The same resolution also proposes the graduation of Botswana from the Group of LDCs at the end of a transitional period of three years. 32/

H. Hand-made/handicraft products

27. As from 1 January 1991, Norway extended duty-free treatment to imports from India, Sri Lanka and Thailand of handwoven unbleached, bleached and one-coloured (but not printed) cotton textiles falling under HS headings 52.08 and 52.09.

I. Other related developments

28. The GSP scheme of Austria has been extended for one year, i.e. until 31 December 1992, without substantial changes. It is intended to continue the scheme thereafter, details remain to be decided later this year. The GSP scheme of Finland has been extended for another period of 10 years up to the year 2002.

29. The United States Senate and House adopted a Trade Bill (H.R. 1724) which includes, inter alia, the Administration's Andean Trade Preference Act. The legislation extends to Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru trade benefits similar to those granted under the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI). The United States President is authorized to give duty-free treatment for 10 years to products from the region. However, the law specifically exempts from tariff-free treatment most textiles and apparel, rum, canned tuna, most watches, petrolum and its derivatives, luggage, handbags and flat goods and sugar.

Chapter II

TRADE EFFECTS OF THE SYSTEM

30. Since the last publication of the review of the GSP, 33/ additional statistics have been received from several preference-giving countries for the years 1989 and/or 1990. This updated information is contained in annex VII.

31. As shown in table 1 of annex VII, total imports by OECD preference-giving countries in 1989 other than New Zealand, amounted to $337 billion of which 67 per cent, or $226 billion, were MFN dutiable and therefore fell within the purview of the GSP. However, only $109 billion or 48 per cent of these dutiable imports consisted of products covered by the schemes and $56.3 billion or 51.9 per cent of these covered imports actually received preferential treatment in 1989.

32. The ratio of preferential imports (or imports which actually received preferential treatment) to covered imports ("utilization rate") of the OECD preference-giving countries (except New Zealand) attained in 1989 the highest level - 51.9 per cent - since 1976, the first year in which all GSP schemes were operating.

33. The ratio varied as usual from one scheme to another. In the case of the EEC, the utilization rate increased from 42.5 per cent in 1988 to 49.7 per cent in 1989, while under the scheme of the United States this ratio jumped from 36.7 per cent to 44.8 per cent. This increase could be explained, inter alia, by the efforts made by preference-receiving countries for better utilization of the schemes and also by the fact that under the EEC scheme imports from the Republic of Korea had not been taken into account during these two years. 34/

34. Regarding the scheme of the United States, the rapid increase in the rate of utilization could also be explained by the same reasons as those mentioned under the EEC scheme. Furthermore, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan (Province of China), Singapore and Hong Kong were graduated from the scheme of the United States with effect from January 1989. 35/

35. As for the scheme of Japan, the ratio declined slightly from 53.4 per cent in 1988 to 51.9 per cent in 1989, which is equal to the average overall ratio of the OECD preference-giving countries. However, inter alia, because of liberalization to MFN duty-free treatment of several product groups, covered by the Japanese scheme and previously under tariff ceilings, and the new limits fixed for the maximum country amount (25 per cent instead of one third of the ceiling opened for each product group) the ratio dropped to 47.7 per cent 36/ in 1990.

36. As shown in table 2, between 1976 and 1989 the annual average increase in preferential imports by OECD preference-giving countries (excluding New Zealand) amounted to 14 per cent. The annual average of preferential imports is almost twice as high as that of total imports from all beneficiaries and one and a half that from all sources. However, this calculation is distorted as imports from the four graduated Asian NIEs (newly industrialized economies), mentioned above, were included in the United States

figures in 1976 but excluded in those of 1989. When the figures are adjusted (by the exclusion of imports from such countries in 1976 from United States imports and consequently from total OECD imports), the annual average increase amounts to 15.4 per cent instead of 14 per cent (see table 2 - adjusted figures appear between brackets and show the shift and therefore the correct figures). Consequently, the annual increase between 1976 and 1989 of total United States imports amounted to 11.9 per cent instead of 8.9 and of preferential imports to 13.3 per cent instead of 9.3 per cent. In addition, total United States imports from beneficiaries in 1989 remained more or less the same as in 1988, while United States preferential imports in 1989 relative to 1988 increased by 17.8 per cent instead of decreasing by 45.4 per cent. Likewise, between 1988 and 1989, total imports from all beneficiaries by OECD preference-giving countries increased by 11 per cent instead of declining by 8.9 per cent. The adjusted figures also show that imports that actually received preferences increased by 21.9 per cent (instead of 0.4 per cent), which is almost three times as high as total imports from all beneficiaries.

37. As shown in table 3, imports by OECD preference-giving countries, except New Zealand, from the least developed countries amounted to $4.2 billion in 1989. Of these 52.4 per cent or $2.2 billion, were MFN dutiable, of which, in turn, 50.8 per cent or $1.1 billion consisted of products covered by the schemes. Imports which actually received preferential treatment were valued at only $709.1 million. The rate of utilization by OECD countries of preferential imports from LDCs varies from one year to the next. However, in most years, the ratio is higher than that of all beneficiaries.

38. As shown in table 4, total imports by OECD countries from LDCs increased sharply between 1976 and 1989. This increase in total imports could be explained, inter alia, by the inclusion of newcomers under the list of LDC beneficiaries of the various schemes. The annual average increase is more rapid than in the case of all beneficiaries during the same period (9.6 per cent for LDCs and 7.8 per cent for all beneficiaries). However, the growth rate of preferential imports from the LDCs for the same period was 13.4 per cent which is smaller than that of all beneficiaries, i.e. 15.4 per cent. This result is due, inter alia, to a combination of reasons, for example, inadequate coverage of products of special export interest to the LDCs, too high a threshold of origin requirements under the schemes which is difficult for LDCs to meet, lack of expertise among operators in the LDCs or simply ignorance of the GSP.

Notes

1/ See Official Journal of the European Communities, L 341 of 12 December 1991.

2/ See Official Journal of the European Communities, L 31 of 7 February 1992.

3/ See footnote 1/.

4/ See footnote 2/.

5/ See Official Journal of the European Communities, L 315 of 15 November 1991 (page 46).

6/ List of beneficiaries may be seen in annex I.

7/ See list in annex II.

8/ See annex III.

9/ Cut flowers and flower buds of zingiberaceae, cleared through customs from 1 October to 31 May and dried zingiberaceae, cleared through customs from 1 November to 31 March.

10/ See annex IV.

11/ Products added to the Hungarian Preferential System:

(a) Effective 1 January 1991: 2921.41.018, 8509.10-005, 8528.10-021;

(b) Effective 11 February 1991: 2710.00-055, 2809.20-993, 2810.00-012, 2811.11-006, 2811.19-000, 2811.21-007, 2811.22-000, 2811.29-995, 2812.10-996, 2812.90-000, 2825.40-009, 2825.50-000, 2825.60-001, 2825.90-013, 2825.90-022, 2827.41-000, 2827.49-004, 2830.90-006, 2832.10-006, 2832.30-008, 2837.20-002, 2932.19-006, 2932.29.007, 2933.29-006, 2933.39-007, 2933.59.993, 2933.61-006, 2933.69-000, 2933.79-001, 2933.90-990, 2934.10-007, 2934.90-999, 2937.10-004, 2937.21-992, 2937.22-001, 2937.29-002, 2937.92-008, 2937.99-993, 3912.11-009, 3912.12-002, 4407.10-028, 4408.10-018, 4408.20-019, 4408.90-016, 4802.51-013, 4802.52-016, 4802.53-019, 5503.10-008, 8448.11-004, 8448.19-008, 8448.20-002, 8448.31-006, 8448.32-009, 8448.33-002, 8448.39-000, 8448.41-007, 8448.42-000, 8448.49-001, 8448.51-008, 8448.59-002, 8452.10-004, 8452.30-006, 8484.10-003, 8484.90-001, 8703.23-034, 8703.23-043, 8703.23-052, 8703.23-061, 8703.24-019, 8703.24-028, 8703.32-032, 8703.32-041, 8703.33-017, 8703.33-026, 8711.10-006;

(c) Effective 30 April 1991: 3912.20-007, 3912.31-001, 3912.39-005, 3912.90-998, 3915.90-038, 7312.10-002, 7312.90-000, 8212.20-995, 8212.90-008, 8509.10-005, 8509.20-006, 8509.30-007, 8509.40-008, 8509.80-002, 8510.90-018;

(d) Effective 27 July 1991: 5501.10-000, 5501.20-001, 5501.30-002, 5501.90-008, 5509.11-005, 9017.10-000, 9017.80-007, 9017.90-008.

12/ See annex V.

13/ HTS 38.17.10.00 Mixed linear alkybenzenes.

14/ HTS 29.16.39.15 Ibufrofen.

15/ The following CCCN items receive preferential duty-free treatment: 08.08.00, 08.12.00, 09.02.00, 09.04.01, 09.04.99, 09.07.00, 09.10.00, 10.06.01, 11.02.99, 11.08.00, 14.01.04, 14.01.05, 14.01.06, 14.02.01, 14.02.02, 14.05.01, 14.05.02, 15.08.00, 18.05.01, 20.06.00, 24.02.99, 33.06.01, 34.04.00, 40.02.02, 40.12.00, 40.13.99, 44.04.01, 44.24.00, 44.27.00, 44.28.99, 46.02.03, 46.02.99, 57.06.00, 57.10.00, 57.11.02, 58.01.01, 58.01.02, 58.02.01, 58.02.99, 59.05.00, 59.06.00.

16/ The following CCCN items receive a new tariff cut: 06.02.99, 06.03.99, 07.04.99, 07.06.00, 08.05.99, 08.07.00, 08.09.00, 08.10.00, 11.01.04, 11.04.01, 11.04.04, 12.02.99, 13.03.99, 14.02.99, 14.05.04, 14.05.99, 15.12.99, 15.15.99, 15.16.00, 18.02.00, 19.04.99, 20.01.00, 20.03.00, 20.04.00, 21.02.01, 21.07.01, 24.01.99, 32.04.01, 32.04.02, 33.01.99, 40.05.00, 40.06.00, 40.07.00, 40.08.00, 40.09.00, 40.10.00, 40.15.00, 40.16.01, 44.09.99, 44.13.00, 44.15.99, 44.19.99, 44.20.99, 44.23.99.

17/ See EEC Regulation No. 3900/91 in Official Journal of the European Communities, No. L 368 of 31 December 1991, (pages 11-14).

18/ The following five products for which limits were waived when imported were: Poland - 16.02.41.20; Yugoslavia - 29.35.00.31; Malaysia - 85.17.10.00, 85.20.20.00, 85.27.11.11.

19/ The competitive need limit established for imports in 1990 was $92,731,530 or 50 per cent (a lower limit of $36,205,669 or 25 per cent of all imports applied where a country was found to be sufficiently competitive with respect to a product).

20/ See annex VI.

21/ HTS 85.44.30.00 (ignition wires).

22/ HTS: 0406.10.00.50, 0406.10.10 (chongos); HTS: 2924.29.45, 2924.29.04 (2-methoxy - 5 acetamino-N, N-bis; HTS: 3205.00.10, 3205.00.20 (carmine lakes); HTS: 8527.11.11 (combination radio/tape players).

23/ Individual countries previously excluded from receiving GSP duty-free treatment for a particular product may be redesignated for GSP benefits in 1991 if their 1990 shipments of individual items fell below 1989 competitive limits.

24/ Chile (one product) HTS 10059020; Dominican Republic (two products); HTS 1701.11.02 and 7113.20.21; Mexico (15 products) HTS 1905.90.90, 3402.90.30, 4013.10.00, 4804.31.60, 4818.90.00, 7008.00.00, 8302.1.090, 8507.90.40, 8516.80.80, 8529.90.50, 9006.52.10, 9019.20.00, 9026.80.60, 9401.90.10 and 9603.30.40; Yugoslavia (one product) HTS 2935.00.31; Venezuela (two products) HTS 7605.19.00 and 7614.90.50; Israel (five products) HTS 8406.11.90, 8406.19.90, 8406.90.90, 8419.11.00 and 9031.40.00; Philippines (one product) HTS 8474.20.00.

25/ The applicable de minimis limit was $10,890,279 of imports in 1990.

26/ These totals exclude trade granted the competitive need waiver.

27/ These products are included in the list of the new products eligible for preferences under the United States scheme (see annex V).

28/ See GATT document L/6980 and L/6980/Add.1.

29/ Details of the changed administrative arrangements are contained in UNCTAD document TD/B/GSP/AUSTRALIA/13.

30/ Forty-two recognized LDCs up to 20 December 1991.

31/ With the addition of these new countries, the list of LDCs numbers 47.

32/ Resolution 46/206 stresses "the need for a smooth transition" of the countries graduating out of the group "with a view to avoiding disruption in their development plans, programmes and projects".

33/ See TD/B/C.5/134 and Add.1.

34/ Because the Republic of Korea was suspended from the benefits of preferences under the EEC scheme. This country was among the major suppliers of the EEC. It had a large part of its preferential trade inhibited by individual exclusion or affected by limitations which contribute to lower the average of the overall EEC rate of utilization.

35/ See document TD/B/C.5/134, paragraphs 91 and 92. In addition those four countries supplied altogether 53.7 per cent of all "received" trade under the scheme of the United States in 1988. Furthermore, a significant part of their "covered" trade was graduated and/or limited by the competitive need criteria which contributed, up to 1988, to lower the average of the overall United States rate of "utilization".

36/ However, it should be noted that under this new maximum country amount, any beneficiary affected by the limit of 25 per cent could continue to export under preferences, as previously, up to the level of one third of the tariff ceiling.

Annex I

List of beneficiary countries under the GSP scheme of Hungary*

1. Algeria
2. Angola
3. Argentina
4. Bahamas
5. Barbados
6. Belize
7. Bolivia
8. Brazil
9. Cambodia
10. Cameroon
11. Chile
12. Colombia
13. Congo
14. Costa Rica
15. Côte d'Ivoire
16. Cuba
17. Democratic People's Rep. of Korea
18. Dominican Republic
19. Ecuador
20. Egypt
21. Fiji
22. Gabon
23. Ghana
24. Grenada
25. Guatemala
26. Guyana
27. Honduras
28. India
29. Indonesia
30. Iran, Islamic Republic of
31. Iraq
32. Jamaica
33. Jordan
34. Kenya
35. Lebanon
36. Liberia
37. Madagascar
38. Malaysia
39. Mauritius
40. Mexico
41. Mongolia
42. Morocco
43. Nicaragua
44. Nigeria
45. Pakistan
46. Papua New Guinea
47. Peru
48. Philippines
49. Saint Lucia
50. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
51. Senegal
52. Seychelles
53. Singapore
54. Solomon Islands
55. Sri Lanka
56. Suriname
57. Swaziland
58. Syrian Arab Republic
59. Thailand
60. Tonga
61. Trinidad and Tobago
62. Tunisia
63. Uruguay
64. Venezuela
65. Viet Nam
66. Zaire
67. Zambia
68. Zimbabwe

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* Excluding least developed countries (which enjoy duty-free treatment under the Hungarian scheme).

Annex II

List of beneficiary developing countries and regions* under the GSP scheme of Poland

1. Angola
2. Belize
3. Bolivia
4. Cambodia
5. Cameroon
6. Chile
7. China, People's Republic of
8. Colombia
9. Congo
10. Costa Rica
11. Côte d'Ivoire
12. Cuba
13. Dominica
14. Dominican Republic
15. Ecuador
16. Egypt
17. El Salvador
18. Fiji
19. Ghana
20. Grenada
21. Guatemala
22. Guyana
23. Honduras
24. India
25. Indonesia
26. Jamaica
27. Jordan
28. Kenya
29. Korea, Democratic People's Republic of
30. Liberia
31. Madagascar
32. Morocco
33. Mauritius
34. Mexico
35. Mongolia
36. Namibia
37. Nigeria
38. Nicaragua
39. Pakistan
40. Papua New Guinea
41. Paraguay
42. Philippines
43. Saint Lucia
44. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
45. Senegal
46. Solomon Islands
47. Sri Lanka
48. Swaziland
49. Thailand
50. Tonga
51. Tunisia
52. Viet Nam
53. Zaire
54. Zambia
55. Zimbabwe

* Excluding least developed countries and regions (which enjoy duty-free treatment under the Polish scheme).

Annex III

List of cotton clothing products included in the product coverage of the GSP scheme of Austria as from 1 October 1991

Tariff Item No.	Description of Products
6202 --	Women's or girls' overcoats, car-coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks (including ski-jackets), wind-cheaters, wind-jackets and similar articles, other than those of heading No. 62.04:
(10)	- Overcoats, raincoats, car-coats, capes, cloaks and similar articles:
12	- Of cotton
(90)	- Other:
92	- Of cotton
6204 --	Women's or girl's suits, ensembles, jackets, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts (other than swimwear):
(10)	- Suits:
12	- Of cotton
(20)	- Ensembles:
22	- Of cotton
(30)	- Jackets:
32	- Of cotton
(40)	- Dresses:
42	- Of cotton
(50)	- Skirts and divided skirts:
52	- Of cotton
(60)	- Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts:
62	- Of cotton
6205 --	Men's or boys' shirts:
20	- Of cotton
6206 --	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses:
30	- Of cotton
6207 --	Men's or boys' singlets and other vests, underpants, briefs, nightshirts, pyjamas, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles:
(10)	- Underpants and briefs:
11	- Of cotton
(20)	- Nightshirts and pyjamas:
21	- Of cotton
6209 --	Babies' garments and clothing accessories:
20	- Of cotton
6211 --	Track suits, ski suits and swimwear; other garments:
(40)	- Other garments, women's or girls':
42	- Of cotton

Annex IV

Definition of tropical fruit under the Finnish GSP scheme

The definition of tropical fruit (included in chapters 8 and 20 in the Finnish GSP scheme) has been enlarged by the following new items:

PHYSALIS
(Physalis peruviana)

BABACO
(Carica pentagona)

CARUBA
(Passiflora mollissima)

DURIO or DURIAN
(Durio zibethinius)

FEIJOA
(Feijoa sellowiana)

GUAYABANO or SOURSOP
(Annona muricata)

CACTUS FIG or OPUNTIA
(Opuntia fidus indica)

KARAMBOLA
(Averrhoa carambola)

KIWANO
(Cucumis metuliferus)

LONGAN
(Euphoria longana)

NISPERO or LOQUAT
(Eriobotrya japonica)

PEPINO
(Solanum muricatum)

PITAHAYA
(Lemaireocereus marginatus or Espostoa lanata)

RAMBUTANI
(Nephelium lappaceum)

SALAKI
(Zalacca edulia)

SAPODILLA
(Achras zapota)

SWEETSOP (Sugar apple)
(Annona squamosa)

TAMARILLO
(Cyphomandra betacea)

(For reference see the Latin names in parenthesis).

Annex V

New products added to the GSP scheme of the United States of America as a result of the 1990 annual product review

Current HTS	New HTS (When Applicable)	Description	MFN Tariff
0202.30.20		frozen fancy retail beef	4.0
0203.22.10		frozen retail cuts of hams	1.2
0203.29.20		frozen boneless cuts of hams	1.2
0406.10.00.50	0406.10.10	chongos	10.0
0701.90.00	0701.90.10	yellow (solano) potatoes	2.3
0710.80.95.40	0710.80.97	frozen okra	17.5
0807.10.60		ogen & galia melons 6/1-11/30	14.0
1602.41.20		canned hams	2.1
1602.42.20		canned pork shoulders	2.7
1602.49.20		other canned pork	2.3
1702.30.40		glucose	8.3
2007.99.05		lingonberry & raspberry jams	7.0
2007.99.10		strawberry jams	4.9
2007.99.20		apricot jams	35.0
2007.99.25		cherry jams	15.4
2208.90.50		tequila in containers under 4 litre	9.2
2901.10.20	2901.10.30	n-pentane and isopentane	5.0
2903.61.10		chlorobenzene	20.0
2903.61.30		p-dicholoroben	6.8
2903.69.50	2903.69.05	certain trifluorotoluenes	9.1
2904.90.10	2904.90.04	monochloromononitrobenzenes	10.0
2904.90.45	2904.90.15	certain trifluorotoluenes	18.0
2907.29.50	2907.29.20	certain phenols	7.2
2907.29.50	2907.29.20	4,4-biphenol	7.2
2908.10.30	2908.10.15	certain trifluorotoluenes	13.5
2908.90.10	2908.90.04	p-nitrophenol	8.1
2916.39.10	2916.39.08	4-chloro-3-nitrobenzoic acid	6.7
2916.39.30	2916.39.12	4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid	13.5
2916.39.50	2916.39.16	4-chlorobenzoic acid	18.8
2917.37.00		dimethyl terephthalate	14.0
2921.42.50	2921.42.23	3,4-dichloroaniline	19.3
2921.42.50	2921.42.24	metanilic and sulfanilic acid	19.3
2921.43.50	2921.43.18	toluide derivatives	19.4
2924.29.45	2924.29.04	2-methoxy-5-acetamino-N,N-bis (2-ace	18.3
2924.29.45	2924.29.02	acetanilide	18.3
2929.10.15		TDI mixtures	15.2
2929.10.50	2929.10.30	3,4-dichlorophenylisocyanate	17.0
2934.20.50	2934.20.05	N-tert-butyl-2-benzothiazolesulfena	13.5
3205.00.10	3205.00.20	carmine lakes	15.0
3606.90.60		articles of combustible materials	5.0
3823.90.29	3823.90.25	certain aromatic substances	14.4

Current HTS	New HTS (When Applicable)	Description	MFN Tariff
3906.90.50		certain acrylic polymers	4.2
5608.90.20.10	5608.90.23	cotton hammocks	15.0
6204.39.40	6204.39.60	suit jackets more than 70 per cent s	6.7
6204.49.00	6204.49.10	dresses more than 70 per cent silk	7.5
6911.10.41		steins with pewter lids	9.0
6911.10.45		porcelain or china mugs without lids	17.5
6912.00.41		ceramic steins with pewter lids	5.5
7013.21.50		lead crystal glasses over $5	6.0
7013.31.50		lead crystal glassware over $5	6.0
7013.91.50		other lead crystal glassware over $5	6.0
7801.10.00		refined lead	3.0
7801.99.90		unwrought lead, nesi	3.0
7901.11.00		unwrought zinc	1.5
7901.12.50		non-casting grade unwrought zinc	1.5
8533.10.00		fixed carbon resistors	6.0
8703.10.00	8703.10.50	golf carts	2.5
8714.92.50		bicycle spokes	10.0
9608.10.00		ball point pens	34.2

Annex VI

Waivers of competitive need limits granted to Mexico under the scheme of the United States of America

Current HTS	Description
0802.90.15	Shelled pecans
0804.50.40	Guavas, mangoes and mangosteens
2005.20.00.20	Potato chips
2529.22.00	Acid grade fluoride
2836.92.00	Strontium carbonate
2917.37.00	Dimethyl terephthalate
3907.60.00	Polyethylene terephthalate
4409.10.40	Pine moldings
4818.40.40	Disposable diapers
7901.11.00	Unwrought zinc
8414.59.80	Fans and blowers
8418.10.00	Refrigerator-freezers
8418.21.00	Household refrigerators
8418.40.00	Freezers under 900 litres
8475.20.00	Glass working machines
8504.10.00	Lamp ballast
8504.32.00	Transformers from 1 to 16 kVA
8505.19.00	Magnets not of base metal
8507.90.40	Battery parts
8511.10.00	Spark plugs
8536.69.00	Low voltage connectors
8536.90.00	Switches
8544.30.00	Ignition wires
8544.51.40	Conductors fitted with connectors
8708.70.80	Road wheels and parts
8708.99.50	Misc. motor vehicle parts
9401.90.10	Car seat parts
9503.70.80	Toys
9503.90.60	Toys

Annex VII

Table 1: Imports of preference-giving countries from beneficiaries of their schemes, 1976-1990
(millions of US dollars)

Preference-giving country & year	Total imports	MFN dutiable imports	GSP Imports		Percentage share		
			covered	preferential	(4)/(3)	(5)/(4)	(5)/(3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Australia							
FY 1976	2 249.9	885.4	412.8	412.8	46.6	100.0	46.6
FY 1977	2 876.3	883.6	376.2	372.7	42.6	99.1	42.2
FY 1978	3 248.3	1 125.5	516.3	493.0	45.9	95.5	43.8
FY 1979	4 808.3	2 231.0	1 237.5	1 211.5	59.5	97.9	54.3
FY 1980	5 952.9	2 746.2	1 777.7	1 736.0	64.7	97.7	63.2
FY 1981	6 211.1	2 929.9	1 979.8	1 979.8	67.6	100.0	67.6
FY 1982	5 602.0	2 661.5	1 794.9	1 794.9	67.4	100.0	67.4
FY 1983	4 880.7	2 797.4	1 689.2	1 689.2	60.4	100.0	60.4
FY 1984	4 579.4	2 826.3	1 654.1	1 654.1	58.5	100.0	58.5
FY 1989	9 239.9	5 162.9	4 929.6	4 929.6	95.5	100.0	95.5
Austria							
1976	1 327.5	1 123.1	998.3	126.1	88.9	12.6	11.2
1977	1 472.7	1 245.3	1 103.4	172.1	88.6	15.6	13.8
1978	1 646.4	1 327.4	1 139.9	207.8	85.9	18.2	15.7
1979	2 318.3	1 902.4	1 683.7	282.9	88.5	16.8	14.9
1980	3 143.5	2 675.0	2 459.4	345.9	91.9	14.1	12.9
1981	2 745.0	2 371.1	2 025.6	251.0	85.4	12.4	10.6
1982	2 279.1	1 949.5	1 814.8	251.4	93.1	13.9	12.9
1983	1 876.0	1 566.3	1 435.8	286.5	91.7	19.9	18.3
1984	2 177.6	1 853.8	1 732.2	320.1	93.4	18.5	17.3
1985	2 262.7	1 947.4	1 825.1	298.2	93.7	16.3	15.3
1986	2 159.8	1 799.3	1 644.3	396.9	91.4	24.1	22.1
1987	2 660.0	2 251.7	2 030.9	633.0	90.2	31.2	28.1
1988	3 326.6	2 718.8	2 291.3	687.3	84.3	30.0	25.3
1989	3 769.6	3 079.6	2 779.5	1 039.5	90.3	37.4	33.8
1990	5 228.6	4 203.6	3 802.8	1 434.4	90.5	37.7	34.1
Canada							
1976	4 256.3	1 058.1	561.3	411.4	53.0	73.0	38.9
1977	4 115.9	992.8	571.5	428.9	57.5	75.1	43.2
1978	4 006.9	1 125.1	684.3	527.4	60.8	77.1	46.9
1979	4 587.0	1 532.4	1 000.0	727.4	65.3	72.7	47.5
1980	5 360.2	1 594.1	952.8	753.7	59.8	79.1	46.2
1981	6 877.9	2 163.3	1 176.0	857.9	54.4	73.0	39.7
1982	5 658.6	1 950.9	1 109.4	775.0	56.8	69.8	39.7
1984	6 099.5	2 319.4	1 312.1	955.7	56.6	72.8	41.2
1984	6 959.6	2 913.6	1 727.5	1 293.9	59.3	74.9	44.4
1985	6 757.2	3 057.9	1 949.3	1 554.7	63.7	79.7	50.8
1986	6 841.2	3 585.4	2 186.8	1 656.9	61.0	75.8	46.2
1987	7 816.9	4 173.2	2 244.1	1 538.6	53.8	68.6	36.9
1988	10 017.5	5 492.7	3 053.4	2 337.0	55.6	76.5	42.5
1989	11 607.1	6 237.6	3 577.7	2 667.8	57.4	74.6	42.8

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
EEC							
1976	79 939.7	17 950.0	10 903.0	3 915.9	60.7	35.9	21.8
1977	71 233.8	19 762.3	12 246.0	4 390.1	62.0	35.9	22.2
1978	68 350.1	19 424.3	13 741.0	4 540.6	70.7	33.0	23.4
1979	90 861.1	26 945.3	19 168.6	6 990.9	71.1	36.5	25.9
1980	121 225.9	37 890.4	26 709.3	9 341.1	70.5	35.0	24.7
1981	111 282.3	30 786.8	23 971.1	9 002.0	77.9	37.6	29.2
1982	94 675.5	30 312.6	23 031.5	8 684.0	76.0	37.7	28.6
1983	80 505.0	30 461.5	22 298.6	8 393.9	73.2	37.6	27.6
1984	72 491.0	29 680.0	22 459.0	9 798.0	75.7	43.6	33.0
1985	71 156.0	31 080.0	23 366.0	11 196.0	75.2	47.9	36.0
1986	73 892.0	40 428.0	27 969.0	11 118.0	69.2	39.8	27.5
1987	94 478.3	50 953.6	45 159.7	16 964.0	88.6	37.6	33.3
1988	100 287.0	62 526.0	42 897.0*	18 217.0*	68.6	92.5	29.1
1989	111 441.0	67 427.0	42 129.0*	20 933.0*	62.5	49.7	31.0
Finland							
1976	749.7	145.9	29.4	20.9	20.2	71.1	14.3
1977	852.2	121.0	45.1	25.3	37.3	56.1	20.9
1978	821.5	124.7	60.7	44.2	48.7	72.8	35.4
1979	1 338.4	248.5	90.2	68.6	36.3	76.0	27.6
1980	1 679.3	193.3	96.0	70.0	49.7	72.8	36.2
1981	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1982	983.3	325.0	132.5	108.4	40.8	81.8	33.4
1983	1 676.8	584.9	282.0	239.7	48.2	85.0	41.0
1984	1 725.9	650.2	330.4	285.1	50.8	86.3	43.8
1985	2 291.3	733.1	358.7	276.3	48.9	77.0	37.7
1986	2 169.5	1 002.7	453.6	333.4	45.2	73.5	33.3
1987	1 404.5	1 223.1	346.4	245.7	28.3	70.9	20.0
1988	1 567.4	1 311.1	405.8	250.0	31.0	61.6	19.1
1989	1 712.7	1 414.4	491.7	311.5	34.8	63.4	22.0
1990	1 880.8	1 525.5	526.6	313.7	34.5	59.6	20.6
Japan							
FY 1976	13 457.9	6 369.3	3 369.3	1 789.5	52.9	53.1	28.1
FY 1977	14 507.5	7 020.8	3 930.1	2 303.2	56.0	58.6	32.8
FY 1978	18 681.9	9 672.7	5 834.3	3 147.4	60.3	53.9	32.5
FY 1979	25 423.4	11 759.3	7 577.3	4 317.2	64.4	57.0	36.7
FY 1980	29 113.2	12 622.6	8 486.8	4 984.6	67.3	58.7	39.5
FY 1981	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FY 1982	27 528.2	13 331.2	8 575.3	5 263.3	64.3	61.4	39.5
FY 1983	29 207.1	13 876.9	8 887.7	5 323.2	64.0	59.9	38.4
FY 1984	32 553.0	15 268.0	10 042.0	6 037.0	65.8	60.1	39.5
FY 1985	33 450.2	15 796.8	9 812.6	5 858.5	62.1	59.7	37.1
FY 1986	37 248.7	19 822.7	11 992.9	6 830.6	60.5	57.0	34.5
FY 1987	50 304.0	28 462.9	18 728.0	9 669.8	65.8	51.6	34.0
FY 1988	90 301.0	62 259.0	26 506.0	14 146.0	42.6	53.4	22.7
FY 1989	100 234.0	69 836.0	27 414.0	14 216.0	39.3	51.9	20.4
FY 1990	116 246.0	78 516.0	23 044.0	11 001.0	29.3	47.7	14.0

* Excluding the Republic of Korea.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
New Zealand							
FY 1976	571.8	150.0	140.0	140.0	93.3	100.0	93.3
FY 1977	556.5	159.1	147.6	147.6	92.8	100.0	92.8
FY 1978	664.1	173.2	158.7	158.7	91.6	100.0	91.6
FY 1979	1 203.9	236.7	217.8	217.8	92.0	100.0	92.0
FY 1980	1 479.0	243.9	221.2	221.2	90.7	100.0	90.7
FY 1981	1 284.3	275.0	246.9	246.9	89.9	100.0	89.8
FY 1982	1 071.6	268.6	238.4	238.4	88.8	100.0	88.8
FY 1983	1 001.6	296.8	260.2	260.2	87.7	100.0	87.7
FY 1984	1 003.1	345.9	300.1	300.1	86.8	100.0	86.8
Norway							
1976	1 171.8	95.0	44.3	22.4	46.6	50.5	23.6
1977	1 284.2	178.6	69.2	35.5	38.7	51.3	19.9
1978	1 186.7	141.4	71.1	33.5	50.3	47.2	23.7
1979	1 256.9	179.3	91.6	44.3	51.1	48.4	24.7
1980	1 550.1	225.2	134.7	63.2	59.8	46.9	28.1
1981	1 185.9	296.2	128.3	66.9	43.3	52.1	22.6
1982	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1983	944.4	272.6	131.0	63.5	48.1	48.5	23.3
1984	934.3	293.1	131.9	67.6	45.0	51.3	23.1
1985	1 274.7	417.7	241.5	104.6	57.8	43.3	25.0
1986	1 344.7	603.8	396.1	147.8	65.6	37.3	24.5
1987	1 972.9	812.6	522.7	229.2	64.3	43.8	28.2
1988	3 199.8	761.3	465.1	224.9	61.1	48.4	29.5
1989	4 585.0	729.0	437.0	210.0	59.9	48.1	28.8
1990	3 877.0	1 105.0	747.0	269.0	67.6	36.0	24.3
Sweden							
1976	2 732.8	941.5	189.1	144.8	20.1	76.6	15.4
1977	2 826.6	563.0	219.5	166.6	39.0	75.9	29.6
1978	2 732.8	567.9	253.4	187.2	44.6	73.9	33.0
1979	3 858.8	755.9	365.3	265.7	48.3	72.7	35.2
1980	4 734.2	964.3	453.4	321.5	47.0	70.8	33.3
1981	3 881.3	821.5	395.5	272.5	48.1	68.9	33.2
1982	2 913.0	699.8	313.9	219.5	44.9	69.9	31.4
1983	2 321.5	709.2	338.4	225.0	47.7	66.5	31.7
1984	1 954.3	771.7	389.5	266.4	50.5	68.4	34.5
1985	2 618.3	973.3	488.2	323.5	50.2	66.3	33.2
1986	2 558.3	1 095.3	533.8	364.2	48.7	68.2	33.3
1987	3 293.6	1 739.4	851.7	578.3	49.0	67.9	33.2
1988	3 478.5	1 910.1	1 056.8	668.6	55.3	63.3	35.0
1989	3 942.0	2 131.0	1 232.0	776.0	57.8	63.0	36.4

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Switzerland							
1976	1 541.0	1 418.6	635.2	257.1	44.8	40.5	18.1
1977	2 078.1	1 961.1	874.3	379.1	44.6	43.4	19.3
1978	2 328.3	2 191.0	1 111.2	479.6	50.7	43.2	21.9
1979	2 829.2	2 699.6	1 288.4	560.3	47.7	43.5	20.8
1980	3 997.1	3 828.6	1 881.5	680.7	49.1	36.2	17.8
1981	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1982	2 851.6	2 751.6	1 180.4	449.5	42.9	38.1	16.3
1983	2 823.8	2 731.3	1 130.3	419.8	41.4	37.1	15.4
1984	2 947.0	2 855.3	1 276.9	453.2	44.7	35.5	15.9
1985	2 793.1	2 390.1	1 252.5	566.9	52.4	45.3	23.7
1986	2 897.2	2 762.2	1 447.7	655.3	52.4	45.3	23.7
1987	4 617.5	4 463.0	2 629.9	1 010.0	60.3	37.5	22.6
1988	4 980.7	4 786.4	3 219.9	1 154.0	58.9	38.4	24.1
1989	4 518.8	4 337.5	3 186.0	1 179.9	73.5	37.0	27.2
1990	5 682.9	5 476.0	4 098.8	1 551.4	74.4	37.9	28.3
United States of America							
1976	28 497.6	21 879.8	6 530.0	3 160.3	29.8	48.4	14.4
1977	34 597.9	25 654.2	7 677.6	3 878.0	29.9	50.5	15.1
1978	41 417.0	31 381.4	9 741.1	5 204.2	31.0	53.4	16.6
1979	94 531.7	28 163.8	11 752.2	6 280.0	30.7	53.4	16.5
1980	70 480.7	53 823.2	14 310.9	7 308.0	26.6	51.1	13.6
1981	60 751.5	53 823.3a/	16 870.4	8 395.5	31.3	49.8	15.6
1982	78 305.2	65 925.3	17 430.8	8 422.0	26.4	48.3	12.8
1983	89 600.0	65 925.3a/	22 600.0	10 800.0	34.3	47.8	16.4
1984	105 408.5	89 720.0	29 776.9	12 997.0	33.2	43.6	14.5
1985	101 566.3	91 917.0	29 282.0	13 300.0	31.9	45.4	14.5
1986	107 602.2	89 887.9	34 598.2	13 844.4	38.5	40.0	15.4
1987	127 262.0	100 234.7	42 766.0	16 299.5	42.7	38.1	16.3
1988	152 947.5	140 329.0a/	49 956.7	18 353.7	35.6	36.7	13.1
1989b/	86 085.0	65 676.8	22 338.2	10 015.0	34.0	44.8	15.2
OECD TOTALS							
1976c/	135 924.9	51 866.7	23 672.7	10 261.2	45.6	43.3	19.8
1976	136 496.5	52 016.7	23 812.7	10 401.2	45.8	43.7	20.0
1977	136 401.7	58 541.8	27 260.5	12 299.1	46.6	45.1	21.0
1978	145 084.0	67 254.6	33 312.0	15 023.6	49.5	45.1	22.3
1979	233 017.0	76 654.2	44 472.6	20 966.6	58.0	47.1	27.4
1980	248 716.1	116 806.9	57 483.7	25 825.9	49.2	44.9	22.1
1983	220 936.4	121 541.6	60 365.3	28 656.7	49.6	47.5	23.6
1984	232 793.7	147 177.9	69 820.5	33 472.5	47.4	47.9	22.7
1986c/	236 713.6	160 487.9	81 222.4	35 347.5	50.6	43.5	22.0
1987c/	293 809.7	194 314.2	115 279.4	47 168.1	59.3	[illegible]	24.3
1988c/	370 106.0	282 094.4	129 852.0	56 038.5	46.0	43.2	19.9
1989c/	337 135.0	226 031.8	108 514.8	56 278.3	48.0	51.9	24.9

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Hungary							
1976	379.2	209.6	196.9	196.9	93.9	100.0	93.9
1977	504.7	309.9	289.2	289.2	93.3	100.0	93.3
1978	496.9	496.6	486.7	486.7	98.0	100.0	98.0
1979	486.0	484.8	460.8	460.8	95.0	100.0	95.0
1980	536.7	536.7	524.7	524.7	97.8	100.0	97.8
1981	735.1	735.1	726.7	726.7	98.9	100.0	98.9
1982	694.6	694.6	686.3	686.0	98.8	100.0	98.8
1983	719.1	719.1	708.0	708.0	98.5	100.0	98.5
1984	730.3	730.0	721.5	721.5	98.8	100.0	98.8
1985	502.3	502.3	488.8	488.8	97.3	100.0	97.3
1986	593.4	593.4	565.4	565.4	95.3	100.0	95.3
1987	621.9	621.9	600.4	600.4	96.5	100.0	96.5
1988	666.4	666.4	637.0	637.0	95.6	100.0	95.6
1989	509.8	509.8	491.8	491.8	96.5	100.0	96.5
1990	796.6	796.6	792.5	772.5	97.0	100.0	97.0

Sources: Notifications and UNCTAD calculations.

a/ Estimates.

b/ Less Taiwan (Province of China); Hong Kong, Republic of Korea and Singapore which ceased to be considered as beneficiaries from 1 January 1989.

c/ Less New Zealand.

Table 2

Preferential imports into selected preference-giving countries from their beneficiaries: Annual average increase for the periods 1976-1989 and 1988-1989
(Percentage)

	World		All beneficiaries			
			Total		Preferential	
	1976-1989	1988-1989	1976-1989	1988-1989	1976-1989	1988-1989
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Australia	11.3	20.4	11.5	N.A.	21.2	N.A.
Austria	9.8	6.2	8.4	13.3	17.6	51.2
Canada	8.8	5.8	8.0	15.9	15.5	14.2
EEC	9.2	8.0	2.6	11.1	10.7	14.9
Finland	9.7	13.9	6.5	9.3	23.1	24.6
Japan	9.5	12.5	16.7	11.0	17.3	0.5
New Zealand	8.0	20.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Norway	6.0	2.0	11.1	43.3	18.8	-6.6
Sweden	7.4	6.5	2.9	13.3	13.8	16.1
Switzerland	11.1	2.8	8.6	-9.3	12.4	2.2
United States	10.9	7.3	8.9 (11.9)[a]	-43.7 (-0.4)[a]	9.3 (13.3)[a]	-45.4 (17.8)[a]
Total OECD[b]	9.6	8.1	7.3 (7.8)[a]	-8.9 (11.0)[a]	14.0 (15.4)[a]	0.4 (21.9)[a]
Hungary						
1976-1989	3.7	-5.8	2.3	-23.5	7.3	-22.8
1976-1990	3.3	-2.0[c]	5.5	56.3[c]	10.3	57.1[c]

a/ Excluding Hong Kong, Taiwan (Province of China), Republic of Korea and Singapore under the scheme of the United States in 1976 and 1988.

b/ Less New Zealand.

c/ 1976/1988 and 1987/1988.

Table 3

Imports of preference-giving countries from least developed country beneficiaries of their schemes, 1976-1990

(millions of US dollars)

Preference-giving country & year	Total imports	MFN dutiable imports	GSP imports		Percentage share		
			covered	preferential	(4)/(3)	(5)/(4)	(5)/(3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Australia							
1976/77	42.9	5.6	5.1	5.1	91.0	100.0	91.0
1977/78	31.7	2.6	1.1	1.1	42.3	100.0	42.3
1978/79	30.2	1.8	0.9	0.9	50.0	100.0	50.0
1979/80	51.0	22.7	21.7	21.7	95.6	100.0	95.6
1980/81	47.5	25.1	24.9	24.9	99.2	100.0	99.2
1981/82	36.8	18.2	17.9	17.7	98.4	98.9	97.3
1982/83	32.5	15.8	15.0	14.8	94.9	98.7	93.7
1983/84	42.2	19.6	19.1	18.5	97.4	96.9	94.4
1984/85	39.4	20.6	20.3	20.2	98.5	99.5	98.1
1989/90	45.6	14.0	13.8	13.8	98.6	100.0	98.6
Austria							
1976	15.0	7.0	6.7	0.8	95.7	11.9	11.4
1977	17.8	8.8	8.6	0.8	97.7	9.3	9.1
1978	16.3	7.0	6.6	1.4	94.3	21.1	20.0
1979	16.3	8.7	8.3	1.5	95.4	18.1	17.2
1980	14.3	7.2	6.5	1.6	90.3	24.6	22.2
1981	15.2	5.6	5.1	0.9	91.1	17.6	16.1
1982	14.0	7.7	7.3	1.2	94.8	16.4	15.6
1983	15.4	9.2	8.8	1.5	95.7	17.0	16.3
1984	23.7	11.3	10.1	1.5	89.4	14.8	13.3
1985	20.3	10.2	8.1	2.0	79.4	24.7	19.6
1986	24.0	16.0	15.4	1.3	96.3	8.4	8.1
1987	22.5	12.4	8.8	1.8	71.0	20.5	14.5
1988	43.6	34.0	31.4	2.6	92.4	8.3	7.6
1989	79.6	72.6	70.9	2.9	97.7	4.1	4.0
1990	79.7	72.2	70.6	4.0	97.8	5.7	5.5
Canada							
1976	32.0	1.5	1.0	0.2	66.7	20.0	13.3
1977	42.8	1.7	1.0	0.3	58.8	30.0	17.6
1978	39.0	3.0	2.6	0.5	86.7	19.2	16.7
1979	36.0	4.8	4.3	1.3	89.6	30.2	27.1
1980	55.6	2.4	2.2	1.1	91.7	50.0	45.8
1981	37.3	2.6	2.3	0.8	88.5	34.8	30.8
1982	37.6	2.9	2.2	0.5	75.9	22.7	17.2
1983	38.0	6.6	5.8	3.3	87.9	56.9	50.0
1984	38.6	10.5	7.3	5.6	69.5	76.7	53.3
1985	34.3	11.6	4.3	3.2	37.1	74.4	27.6
1986	50.8	18.1	5.6	3.1	30.9	55.4	17.1
1987	68.1	16.8	10.7	6.1	63.7	57.0	36.3
1988	136.3	28.4	6.9	4.8	24.3	69.6	16.9
1989	149.0	26.0	7.0	5.0	19.2	71.4	19.2

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
EEC							
1978	322.1	231.8*	98.3	47.1	42.4	47.9	20.3
1979	329.5	227.7*	104.3	54.4	45.8	52.2	23.9
1980	538.8	410.0	284.2	183.2	69.3	64.5	44.7
1981	395.1	266.3	239.4	150.6	89.7	62.9	56.4
1982	657.2	478.9	429.7	316.3	89.7	73.6	66.0
1983	640.7	517.8	328.4	260.0	63.4	79.2	50.2
1984	691.1	458.0	338.5	181.9	73.9	53.7	39.7
1985	588.8	382.1	329.7	198.3	86.3	60.1	51.9
1986	456.0	355.3	345.2	204.0	97.2	59.1	59.4
1987	586.0	424.3*	424.3	279.2	100.0	65.8	65.8
1988	1 053.0	626.0	541.0	325.1	86.4	60.1	51.9
1989	1 409.0	676.0	592.0	349.0	87.6	59.0	51.6
Finland							
1976	11.5	1.3	1.1	0.7	84.6	63.6	53.8
1977	23.4	1.8	1.3	1.0	72.2	76.9	55.6
1980	14.7	0.4*	0.4	0.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	16.7	11.3*	11.3	1.0	100.0	88.5	8.9
1982	30.6	24.4*	24.4	21.8	100.0	89.3	89.3
1983	36.4	32.1*	32.1	30.2	100.0	94.1	94.1
1984	57.7	52.8*	52.8	51.7	100.0	97.9	97.9
1985	40.4	34.7*	34.7	32.3	100.0	93.1	93.1
1986	48.6	44.0*	44.0	37.9	100.0	86.1	86.1
1987	52.3	51.9	43.9	40.6	86.1	92.5	78.2
1988	32.3	32.2	22.2	19.0	68.9	85.6	59.0
1989	40.5	40.3	28.9	27.0	71.7	93.4	67.0
1990	26.6	26.5	15.6	13.2	58.9	84.6	84.6
Japan							
FY 1976	212.0	31.6	7.2	3.3	22.8	45.8	10.4
FY 1977	241.0	44.0	7.5	4.3	17.0	56.0	9.8
FY 1978	250.4	51.9	20.0	10.2	38.5	51.0	19.7
FY 1979	232.7	67.8	27.0	18.8	39.8	69.6	27.7
FY 1980	255.9	47.4	12.9	8.9	27.2	69.0	18.8
FY 1982	222.2	47.2	8.6	4.9	18.2	57.0	10.4
FY 1983	219.0	44.6	9.2	6.5	20.6	70.7	14.6
FY 1984	234.0	44.7	9.2	6.5	20.6	70.7	14.5
FY 1985	246.3	94.0	17.2	15.3	18.3	89.0	16.3
FY 1986	456.2	272.3	151.0	148.1	55.5	98.1	54.4
FY 1987	463.0	253.0	157.0	155.0	62.1	98.7	61.3
FY 1988	715.0	450.0	234.0	232.0	52.0	99.1	51.6
FY 1989	723.0	433.0	227.0	225.0	52.4	99.1	52.0
FY 1990	663.0	395.0	157.0	155.0	39.7	98.7	39.2

* estimated

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
New Zealand							
1978	12.5	2.2	1.9	1.9	86.4	100.0	86.4
1979	8.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
1980	14.1	2.7	2.3	2.3	85.0	100.0	85.0
1981	11.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	98.4	100.0	98.4
1982	8.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	94.0	100.0	94.0
1983	11.7	3.1	2.9	2.9	93.0	100.0	93.0
1984	13.9	5.6	4.7	4.7	83.9	100.0	83.9
Norway							
1976	7.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	20.0	20.0
1977	7.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	100.0	14.3	14.3
1978	5.4	1.3	1.0	0.2	76.9	50.0	15.4
1979	5.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	100.0	42.9	42.9
1980	6.6	1.2	1.2	0.2	100.0	16.7	16.7
1981	4.9	0.8	0.8	0.3	100.0	37.5	37.5
1983	5.4	0.9	0.9	0.3	100.0	33 3	33.3
1984	9.6	1.2	1.2	0.4	100.0	33.3	33.3
1985	27.0	1.8	1.8	0.8	100.0	44.4	44.4
1986	54.5	5.4	5.4	1.0	100.0	18.5	18.5
1987	66.9	11.5	11.5	1.8	100.0	15.7	15.7
1988	188.5	10.8	10.8	1.7	100.0	15.7	15.7
1989	192.0	11.0	11.0	2.0	100.0	18.2	18.2
1990	154.0	18.0	17.0	4.0	94.4	23.5	22.2
Sweden							
1976	29.1	23.4	0.3	0.1	1.3	33.3	0.4
1977	32.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	20.0	-	-
1978	26.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	37.5	66.7	25.0
1979	33.0	2.6	0.6	0.4	23.1	66.7	15.4
1980	24.1	3.2	0.6	0.2	18.8	33.3	6.3
1981	13.2	2.7	0.5	0.3	18.5	60.0	11.1
1982	20.0	2.5	0.5	0.3	20.8	60.0	12.0
1983	15.8	3.1	0.5	0.2	16.1	40.0	6.5
1984	20.3	3.9	0.5	0.1	12.8	20.0	2.6
1985	22.9	5.1	0.7	0.1	13.7	14.3	0.2
1986	21.5	10.0	0.6	0.2	6.0	33.3	2.0
1987	37.8	23.7	1.1	0.4	4.6	36.4	1.7
1988	44.7	21.6	21.6	2.6	100.0	12.4	12.4
1989	79.0	18.0	18.0	4.0	100.0	22.2	22.2

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Switzerland							
1976	44.2	40.5	16.7	4.9	41.2	29.3	12.1
1977	42.6	40.7	15.5	3.8	38.1	24.5	9.3
1978	40.7	39.3	17.9	6.0	45.5	33.5	15.3
1979	44.4	41.9	20.5	9.3	48.9	45.4	22.2
1980	41.0	38.1	22.9	10.9	60.1	47.6	28.6
1982	51.8	47.9	23.8	10.0	49.7	42.0	20.9
1983	45.2	42.2	19.2	10.7	45.2	55.7	25.4
1984	40.2	36.8	20.1	13.2	50.0	65.7	35.9
1985	43.9	37.8	19.4	8.0	51.3	41.2	21.2
1986	38.4	35.1	17.1	7.9	48.7	46.2	22.5
1987	69.0	61.9	37.1	20.7	59.9	55.8	33.4
1988	84.8	71.9	32.0	18.0	44.5	56.3	25.0
1989	70.0	61.0	33.0	22.3	54.1	67.6	36.6
1990	66.5	55.1	47.7	30.7	86.6	64.4	55.7
United States of America							
1976	557.3	176.8	116.8	75.9	66.1	65.0	42.9
1977	592.1	152.7	81.9	32.2	53.6	39.3	21.1
1978	737.8	168.4	91.2	29.3	54.2	32.1	17.4
1979	812.6	215.1	118.1	43.5	54.9	36.8	20.2
1980	935.4	255.3	137.5	43.7	53.9	31.8	17.1
1982	844.4	287.7	153.5	47.9	53.4	31.2	16.6
1986	1 028.6	594.9	211.8	54.7	35.6	25.8	9.2
1987	1 183.8	756.4	202.5	42.0	26.8	20.7	5.6
1989	1 421.3	855.5	120.2	58.1	14.1	48.3	6.8
OECD TOTALS							
1976 b/	1 273.5	520.0	253.7	138.2	48.8	54.5	26.6
1976	1 273.5	520.0	253.7	138.2	48.8	54.5	26.6
1978 c/	1 504.1	509.3	242.0	98.7	47.5	40.8	19.4
1979 d/	1 583.8	594.1	307.6	153.3	51.8	51.8	49.8
1980	1 948.0	793.0	495.6	277.4	62.5	56.0	35.0
1982 e/	1 923.9	917.4	667.3	419.5	72.7	62.9	45.7
1986 b/	2 178.6	1 351.1	796.1	458.2	58.9	57.6	33.9
1987 b/	2 549.4	1 611.9	896.9	547.6	55.6	61.1	34.0
1988 b/ f/	3 482.0	2 031.3	1 102.4	647.8	54.3	58.8	31.9
1989 b/	4 209.0	2 207.4	1 121.8	709.1	50.8	63.2	32.1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Hungary							
1976	12.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	97.6	100.0	97.6
1977	12.7	6.2	6.1	6.1	98.4	100.0	98.4
1978	22.8	22.5	22.5	22.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
1979	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
1980	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
1982	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1983	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1984	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
1985	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	49.3	49.3	49.3	49.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
1989	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1990	109.8	109.8	109.8	109.8	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sources: Notifications and UNCTAD calculation.

a/ As the list of LDC beneficiaries under each GSP scheme was subject to changes from time to time, figures as shown in this table for corresponding years, are not, in absolute terms comparative. However, this table gives an order of magnitude of the preferential imports from the LDC beneficiaries into the OECD preference-giving countries and also reflects the greater advantages granted to the LDCs under the GSP.

b/ Less New Zealand.

c/ 1978 for Finland.

d/ 1980 for Finland.

e/ 1981 for Norway.

f/ 1987 for United States of America.

Table 4

Preferential imports into selected preference-giving countries from their least developed country beneficiaries: Annual average increase for the periods 1976-1989 and 1988-1989
(Percentage)

	World		LDCs			
			Total		Preferential	
	1976-1989	1988-1989	1976-1989	1988-1989	1976-1989	1988-1989
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Australia	11.3	20.4	0.5	N.A.	8.0	N.A.
Austria	9.8	6.2	13.7	82.6	10.4	11.5
Canada	8.8	5.8	12.6	9.3	28.6	4.2
EEC	9.2	8.0	12.0	33.8	16.7	7.4
Finland	9.7	13.9	6.7	25.4	25.1	42.1
Japan	9.5	12.5	9.9	1.1	38.4	-3.0
New Zealand	8.0	20.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Norway	6.0	2.0	28.5	1.9	25.8	17.6
Sweden	7.4	6.5	8.0	76.7	35.9	53.8
Switzerland	11.1	2.8	3.6	-17.5	12.4	23.9
United States	10.9	7.3	7.5	15.1[a]	-2.0	-23.2[a]
Total OECD[b]	9.6	8.1	9.6	20.9	13.4	9.5
Hungary						
1976-89	3.7	-5.8	12.8	19.7	22.8	19.7
1976-90	3.3	-2.0[c]	22.8	86.1[c]	26.5	86.1[c]

a/ 1986/1987.

b/ Less New Zealand.

c/ 1989/1990.